THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE estimated population of the United Kingdom is now about 35,500,000. Of these people nearly 60,000 or one sixth per cent. are either lunatics or affected by insanity, and nearly 1,000 are criminal lunatics.

THE great advantage claimed by Dr. A. Melville Bell for English as the universal language is the simplicity of its grammar, which makes English, according to him, immeasurably superior to every form of artificial language as well as to other national tongues. The various moods and tenses, declensions and conjugations, which burden other grammars, have practically no existence in English. Dr. Bell advocates further simplification, however, by removing grammatical irregularities, using "childs" instead of "children," "gooder" instead of "better" etc., adopting a more orderly spelling, and improving the alphabet so as to give a letter for each sound.

EXTENSIVE excavations are at present being carried on by Dr. Fuhrer, of the Archæological Survey of India, in the Ka Kali mound at Mathura, visited by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa-hian in A. D. 400 and Hiuen Tsiang in A. D. 634.

The mound lies at the side of the Agra and Delhi roads, close to the native city. During the first eight days of the recent excavations, a large number of very interesting Bauddha and Jaina relics have been unearthed, namely, the bell-shaped capital of an Asoka lion-pillar three feet eleven inches high, a large number of stone railings of the type used to enclose Buddhist shrines and monuments, carved in front with female figures, nearly life-size and marked on the back with various devices, several beautifully-wrought panels, bearing inscriptions in the Maurya alphabet, a massive door-jamb, the three faces of which are divided into panels of equal sizes and containing scenes of domestic life represented under temple facades of the Nasik cave pattern, and fragments of statues of Buddha, the teacher, which relics no doubt belonged to the Upagupta monastery. The sculptures are remarkable for their deep carving as well as for the good drawing and the easy and graceful attitudes of the figures. Several large statues of Digambara pontiffs bearing long inscriptions dated in the regnal years of the Indo-Scythian King Huvishka, are of some historical importance, as they throw a new light on the date of Mahaviranatha Natiputta, the founder of the Jaina religion. Two colossal statues of the Jaina Tirthamkara Padmaprabhanatha are donative gifts of the Svetambara community of Mathura, in Samvat 1038, or A. D. 981 and Samvat 1134, or A. D. 1088, as recorded on their pedestals. The first statue undoubtedly belonged to the Jaina fane which was burned down by Mahmud of Ghazni, whilst the existence of the latter statue shows that the temple must have been re-built immediately after Mahmud's departure.

The famishing people of Chinkiang ascribe the terrible famine that has fallen on North China to the "evil eye" of the European. During the last thirty years the people have suffered from a series of misfortunes, which they attribute to the town having been temporarily occupied by a British force during the last Anglo-Chinese war. Advantageously situated on the Yangtsze, Chinkiang was previous to this catastrophe a place of great trade importance. Evacuated by the British soldiers, it fell into the hands of the terrible Taiping rebels, and when recaptured by the Imperial Chinese forces it was completely ruined. One half of the population had been butchered, and its trade had been diverted to Hankow. At the present time, the Kiangsu province in which Chinkiang is situated, is literally dying from famine. The reports therefrom show that for a hundred miles round Chinkiang, not a grain of rice has been harvested, and hardly a blade of grass to be found, the whole country having been burnt up by the severe drought. Near Chinkiang, more than 300,000 families are on the point of starvation.

"ATLAS" says:—"It is understood "that Lord Harris will succeed Lord Reay." *Truth* on the other hand declares there is not the slightest foundation for the report. As a matter of fact, Lord Reay's term will not expire till the spring of next year, so that no appointment will be made for the next nine or ten months. *Truth* has reason to believe, however, that this coveted berth will be offered to Lord Coventry to console him for the impending abolition of the Queen's Staghounds, a reform which, of course, will deprive him of his present office as master with his salary of £1,500 a year and all the Ascot patronage.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Angling from many quarters is going on for the reversion of the extremely well paid post which Lord Reay must resign this year. The Governorship of Bombay is worth more than £12,000 a year, and is by far the most pleasant Indian office in the gift of the Crown. Nominally the appointment rests with the Secretary of State, but by invariable practice with the Prime Minister, who will acquaint Lord Cross with his nomination. The usual time for making the appointment would be in May, but Lord Salisbury may find it convenient to make an earlier selection. I know of three candidates, all expectant, and all apparently innocent that Lord Salisbury will probably regulate his action by considerations affecting the Government in Parliament. Of course he will choose a fit person, but there is no other prospect of effecting some re-arrangement and promotion within the Ministry by an external appointment. In the end it is likely that this appointment will lead to a vacant seat in the House of Commons."

TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

WE learn that Mr. Jyotis Chandra Mitra, grandson of the late Baboo Peary Chand Mitra, has obtained a studentship of one hundred guineas in Roman Law and a lecture prize of twenty-five pounds at the last December examinations held in London. He stood first amongst the students who competed from the Middle Temple. This youug man is also the winner of a scholarship of one hundred guineas in International and Constitutional Law and of fifteen pounds in Roman Law last term.

THE Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the subject of the grant of waste lands to native officers for distinguished military services, has resolved that the present system of dealing wtth applications for such grants shall be put on a more satisfactory footing. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to decide that in future the number of grants of waste laud to native officers for special good services should be limited to a fixed number per year; that 500 acres of waste land should be the maximum limit of each grant; that ordinary grants of smaller area will be given, the maximum being reserved for the best and most approved service; that the grants be given on the following terms: The land to be held revenue-free for the first two years, on a light assesment, together with *malicana* for the next three years, and thereafter at a full assessment; canal rates and cesses to be paid in full by the grantee from the beginning of the lease; the grant to be leasehold for the first ten years, and proprietary right to be given after the end of that time, if the land has been properly brought under cultivation and the grantee has made good use of his grant.

LORD DUFFERIN presided the other day at the first meeting this season of the British Archæological Society at Rome. The subject of discourse was the plan originated by the speaker and Professor Guido Baccelli, for preserving from further desecration the most important ruins remaining of Ancient Rome, and connecting them by a series of public walls and gardens. Lord Dufferin cordially thanked the speaker in the name of all present, for his most interesting discourse, observing that the speaker had truly said the ruins of Ancient Rome belonged not only to Italy but to the civilised world. His Excellency was warmly received.

THE great secret of minimising the chances of the widowhood of a Hindu girl, writes "A Native Thinker" to a Madras contemporary, is: "Do your utmost to marry the girl to a boy of above 16 or 18 years of age. The reason is, the boy will have survived most of the mortal diseases and chances which attend life prior to that age. The boy will have attained his full development and the power to resist causes of mortality. If the girl is too young to be married to such a boy, you may well wait and let her grow. You may well wait till she is at least 10 years old. If you cannot wait till 10 years and are compelled to marry earlier, still try to secure a boy as near as may be possible to the age above mentioned. Lay firm hold of this secret and act upon it; the result will be you will have done your best for the happiness of your daughter, and you will have done your best to diminish the number of widowhoods in India."

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

A BERLIN PAPER, in an article Upon Count Herbert Bismarck as a Parliamentary orator, says that he is the exact double of what Prince Bismarck was forty years ago—that is to say, in the year of Revolutions. "He stands like his father; he has the same movements of the head and the hands, the same tugging up of his coat collar, the some physiognomical play of features, the same nervousness the same wearisomely dragged voice, whilst every sentence sounds like the gurgling of water in a pump that does not work well." The older statesmen, who recollect the Bismarck senior of forty years ago, call him "Bismarck No. 2." His maiden speech was expected with as much excitement and interest as the appearance of a new tenor. The house was crowded, and all Berlin was eager to read what "the representative of Bismarck" had said among his parliamentary colleagues. "Not the least excitement," says our contemporary, "was there evident in the eighty journalists sitting with opened note-books and sharpened pencils, as if impatient for the first syllable which was about to issue from Bismarck the Second's lips." The old Fieldmarshal Moltke sat earnestly watching the young orator, thoughtfully rubbing his nose with a paper-knife.

MORE efficient supervision is in future to be kept over the outstills in Bengal, as every inspecting officer is now to record his remarks regarding their general working, noting also the capacity of the stills and vats used, the quantity of materials under fermentation, the strength and retail prices of the different kinds of liquors sold, the quantity of liquor in stock, the establishment charges, and the costs of manufacture. He is also to account for the causes of fluctuations in sales, and whether the conditions of the license are strictly observed. Civilians under such circumstances will soon be required to pass an examination in the science of distillation and the management of a retail liquor business. The Board of Revenue has decided that as it is necessary for the efficient administration of sudder distilleries that the officers placed in charge of them should be men of proper education, with sufficient knowledge of physical science to be able to carry on experiments and supervise the work of distillation, no officer below the rank of a Canoongoe on Rs. 50 a month will be appointed to a distillery. A list of eligible candidates will be kept by the Board, from which all appointments to vacancies will be made, and district officers and Commissioners are not to make any such appointments without sanction.

THE Hon'ble George Curzon gives in the *Fortnightly Review* an account of the present condition of Bokhara as a Russian "protected" State. It would seem that the Czar interferes as little as possible with the ruler, allowing him to maintain his army and to enjoy all the appanages of royalty though a Resident is stationed in the capital of the country. The Ameer, however, understands that he is at Russia's mercy, and he shapes his course accordingly. The extension of the railway in Bokhara territory has been managed in a very clever way. The Czar really holds Bokhara in the hollow of his hand; he has placed his garrisons at Charjui and other points on the Oxus nearer the Afghan frontier, and for all practical purposes the Khanate is as much Russian territory as Merv or Ferghana. The respect paid to the Ameer is more feigned than real, and there is absolutely no independence worthy of the name left to Bokhara as a State.

HIS Highness the young Maharaja Scindia has been ill for several weeks, and is growing worse. Dr. Crofts is in constant attendance.

WE read not very long ago of a very curious will of one of the Vanderbilts, who left his fortune to a young girl who had amused him at the theatre with her turn-up nose. Not a whit less singular is the bequest of Signor Tagliabeli, an Italian millionaire, who has left £2,000 to the public street-sweepers, the only condition being that they should follow his body to grave, shouldering their brooms.

EVEN yet things do not seem to be going on smoothly at Mandi; and we hear from that State that it is by no means improbable that a European officer will have to be deputed to settle differences satis

factorily. Now that the Punjab Government has brought about the unfortune discontent, though with every intention of doing the Raja good service, it is the least Sir James Lyall can do to depute one of his Deputy Commissioners close by to bring about a better understanding between the unfortunate and preplexed Raja and his alarmed subjects.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The amount of filtered water daily wasted is found to be as much almost as is used for necessary requirements. Hitherto there has been found no means of checking this waste, but a remedy has been found in Edinburgh in the shape of the Deacon watermeter, which provides for a constant supply without permitting of waste.

One of the most interesting, papers in the State of New York is the *Summary*, a weekly newspaper, published at the Elmira State Reformatory. It is written by convicts, edited by convicts, set in type by convicts, printed and sold by convicts and intended mainly for convicts. It is neat typographically, well written, edited with as much care as some daily newspapers, and the kind of news is printed which would be of most interest to the readers. There are eight pages set in different size of type, with the leading prison news, and also local and foreign news.

AN International question has arisen between Din a nd Junagadh. Diu is a little Portuguese settlement on the east coast of Kattywar, and Junagadh is one of the Kattywar States under the political jurisdiction of the Bombay Government. A Bombay paper thus describes the critical position :—"For some time past troubles have been brewing at Diu owing to the disputed possession of the Fort of Simbor. In October last, when the Government of Diu laid claim to the fort, which was a deserted place, the Nawab of Junagadh appeared on the scene, and contested the right of the Portuguese to the place. Fearing a rupture, the Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* was despatched to Diu to protect the Portuguese interests. Negotiations have since been going on between the two States, and it was expected that the case would be settled amicably. From what has transpired it now appears that the negotiations are as far from settlement as they were at the beginning. Owing to the information received from Diu, the Government Secretariat at Goa was busily at work for some days. It is reported that a Portuguese soldier has been made prisoner at Simbor, and the Governor-General has resolved to take up the matter seriously by appointing Senhor Lamos Pimental his Delegate, who has proceeded to Diu to investigate the occurrence. If the dispute is not settled at once, it may likely lead to political complications."

THE Czar's officials have hit upon a rather novel expedient for imparting instruction to the Railway servants in the Central Asian deserts by sending a school and church on wheels to them. The Traffic Manager of the Trans-Caucasian Railway has been authorized to construct two special carriages, one of which will be used as a church, and the other as a school. The school carriage has been very cleverly planned. It will consist of several compartments, one for the master's room, and the rest for the school itself and its necessary adjuncts. The carriage will not be kept in any one place, but will stand on the siding of one station for a couple of months, at another for two or three, and so on. Of course, it will be kept chiefly at those stations where there are many children and no schools, and it is likely to be kept almost constantly on the move, seeing that most of the stations on the line more or less answer this description.

MUNSHI NEWAL KISHORE, of Lucknow, and Mr. G. W. Allen propose starting a paper mill either at Cawnpore or Lucknow.

KWANG HOLI, the Emperor of China, is a potentate, who must find it difficult to discover a substitute for those little time-killing occupations in which other men delight. Does he want to be fanned? Twenty-five fan-bearers are at his behest. Is it wet? There are ten men, whose sole duty is to carry his umbrella. In sickness or in health, thirty medical men wait upon him. He has eighty bonnes, twenty-three marmitons, fifty domestic servants, fifty valets, seventy-five astrologers, sixteen tutors, and sixty priests, or a total of four hundred and twenty-six servants.

THE Young Marquis of Carmarthen, the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, aged 27 years, is on his way to India for the cold weather tour. He leaves the Marchioness behind him, and will be absent when Parliament meets on the 21st instant.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department and the formation of account offices for the Punjab Circle pay and pension pay offices will be abolished, except the Presidency Pay Office at Bombay, which will be retained, and all payments after the 1st of April next will be made from Civil treasuries. The Punjab account offices will be located at Rawalpindi about November next.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE Mysterious death of the Crown Prince of Austria may, it is understood, strengthen the hands of Germany and contribute to bring the two Powers into closer relationship. The Prince Rudolph and the present Emperor of Germany were notoriously on bad terms with each other, and their personal relations were so strained that serious trouble might have arisen when the Crown Prince, in the natural order of events, succeeded to the Austrian throne. His death has removed this danger, and the Emperor William will probably exert himself to the utmost to secure the friendship of the Austrian heir-apparent, whoever that may be. Germany cannot afford to run any risk of losing the support of Austria in the present state of European politics, and the alliance between the two countries is likely to be made more apparent now that Prince Rudolph has disappeared from the scene.

BHAMO has at last been connected by wire with Mandalay, which is again in touch with Calcutta by the Chindwin and Manipur lines. On the Yunnan side the Chinese line turns from Shanghai through the provinces of Hupe, Szechuen and Yunnan. This would give cheaper and more direct communication with Pekin and the eastern seaports on the China coast, and relieve the pressure on the Madras-Penang cable, over which there is very heavy traffic. The Chinese Government have already shown so much enterprise in building their line to Western Yunnan that they are not likely to hesitate now to put up another 100 miles of wire. In a year or two it is likely that Chittagong will be connected direct with Mandalay by way of the Lushai country, and thus the distance between India and China will be still further shortened.

IT is almost settled that the office establishments of the Departments which are to proceed to Simla will not leave Calcutta before the 15th April. The Viceroy will start earlier to visit certain places before going to the hills. The allowances will remain unaltered this season, but there is likely to be reduction of 15 per cent from next year.

THE gravity of the increase of crime in Upper India, which is now exercising the Supreme Government, is emphasized by the figures which appear in the new Punjab Administration Report under the section of Criminal Justice. On the one hand, it appears that the number of admitted criminal cases in 1886-87 was 103,372 as against 101,357 in 1885, and 98,890 in 1884; while, on the other hand, the number of cases actually brought to trial declined from 80,782 in 1884 to 79,634. It is found also that the number of convictions has decreased proportionately—a fact which reflects in no small measure upon the general character of the Police Department, for a thorough re-organisation of which we have urged in these columns over and over again.

SPEAKING on the subject, in its issue of the 11th instant, the *Pioneer* writes :—

"The main difficulty, however, is with the police. With them rests the first investigation of all crimes and on them depends to a great extent the ultimate conviction of the perpetrators. The first requirements of an efficient police force are, for reasons apparent to every one, intelligence and honesty. But it cannot be said that the police in India are as a body conspicuous for either of these qualities. Nor indeed under the present circumstances can they be looked for. The pay is small and in the lower ranks quite insufficient to induce men of any education to join the service. The consequence of this is that it is filled with men barely able to read and write, and holding only the rudimentary notions of morality and duty prevalent amongst the classes from which they are drawn: that is to say with men who necessarily lack the ability and integrity essential to their efficiency. The law ceases to be a terror to evil-doers when its enforcement is either venal or uncertain, and in this case it is only too likely to be both. One good point the police have, and that is zeal, only it is directed very often to the finding of work where none exists, and to supporting the case by allegations such as were described by a learned Sessions Judge when he said "This witness exemplifies the proverb, 'He lies like a Cawnpore policeman.'" We believe that the case is rather understated than put too highly, but it will be quite apparent that reform is urgently needed. Much might be effected by an improvement in the pay and prospects, whereby a better class of men might be induced to join the force."

IN Bombay there met a large assembly of Hindus on Wednesday last, to hear readings from the shastras by Pundita Jamnabai, another learned female prodigy whom a country may well be proud of. Jumnabai is a Brahmin lady, sister of Pundit Kalidas of Jamnugger and is employed by the Jamnugger Durbar to read the Hindu Shastras before the Zenana ladies. She has taken a leading part in establishing a female association at Jamnugger. She is willing to converse with any lady on the Hindu Shastras and to call on any Hindu family for the purpose of reading or for the discussion of religious subjects.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

AT last the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom is likely to become the legal standard measure of length in British India. The Select Committee on the Bill for this purpose has completed its labours, and come to a decision. The copy of the imperial standard ordered from England not yet having been received, the committeee proposes that it shall be left to the Governor-General in Council to bring the Act into force by executive order as soon as circumstances admit. In section five it has extended the presumption in favour of the correctness of certified measures, and in section seven has substituted references to the Calcutta and Bombay Municipalities and Madras Police Acts of last year for the references to the enactment which have been or are about to be superseded by them. The Committee does not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and recommends that it be passed as now amended.

THE Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister have been in correspondence regarding the position of the eldest son of the Heir-Apparent. What the negotiations have been no one quite knows, says the *World*, but when Parliament meets it is expected that an announcement will be made that, as soon as Prince Albert Victor decides to marry, an application will be made to Parliament for an allowance for him. It is not likely that even the Radicals, who have hitherto opposed Royal grants, will oppose one being made to the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, as it has always been admitted that the male members of the Royal Family in direct succession to the Throne should be provided for by the State. Before, however any measure for conferring an income on Prince Albert Victor is passed, some questions will probably be asked regarding the recent savings in the Civil List, as it is not proposed that Prince Albert Victor, shall benefit by them.

A WIDE-SPREAD conspiracy among the guards of the G. I. P. Railway Company to pilfer property on the line has just been discovered. The conspirators formed themselves into an association which they called the Golden Gang and it has been in existence for three years. It is believed that property to the value of a lakh of rupees has been misappropriated during this period. One European guard has already been arrested and enquiries are being made which will probably lead to the arrest of the leaders of the gang.

THE *Darjeeling News* says :—"Pending a settlement of the matters at issue between Tibet and ourselves, it has been deemed advisable to request the Raja of Sikkim to abstain from public affairs, and to leave the conduct of Government in the hands of his council, and to this request he has gladly acceded."

PUNDITA RAMABAI, who returned to Bombay by the last China mail steamer, is at present on a visit to Puna. She still continues to wear her former Hindu garb and to be a strict vegetarian.

WE hear that arrangements are being made for calling through the Sheriff of Bombay a public meeting of the inhabitants of that city for the purpose of making a representation to Government with regard to the necessity of increasing the present Police force of Bombay.

WE hear that Sir Steuart Bayley has passed orders, directing the dismissal from the service of Mr. John Cochrane Stack, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Singhbum District Police, who was lately suspended from office, in consequence of the scandal connected with the daughter of a Cabuli Mahomedan at Chyebassa.

MISS MANNING, Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, is now at Lahore. She was received at the station by a deputation of ladies and gentlemen representing the Punjab Association. Miss Manning visited the Victoria School at Lahore. The Punjab Association presented Miss Manning with an address, at a gathering held at Shalimar. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of of the Punjab presided over this meeting.

THE Office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts is to be permanently transferred from Calcutta to Bombay from March 16.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Secretary of State desires to transfer the further negotiation of the difference between the State of Hyderabad and the Deccan Mining Company to this country, so that the Government of India may keep a watch on it. Meantime the desired solution has not been assisted by the failure of the India Office to bring such a solution about.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 18*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Illustrations of the Equations of Motions.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 16*th*, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

THE RUSSIAN SCARECROW.

'WE have long thought,' says the *Standard*, 'that if the Government of the Czar rightly understood its own interests, the most natural of alliances would be an alliance between England and Russia. But then that alliance would have to be a conservative and pacific alliance in no doubtful and ambiguous sense.' Whether Russia can even be induced to enter into a pacific alliance with England, is a question which it is vain to attempt to determine. Expansion of territory with Russia is synonymous with national greatness. The lust of territorial acquisitions guides all her actions. The idea of possessing India has a seductive charm for Russian politicians. There are imaginative persons in Russia, we are told, who indulge in the foolish dream of annexing the whole of Asia. So long, therefore, as this lust of territory would guide Russian political action, we can never hope that Russia and England would act in concert to preserve the peace of Asia. It is true, as Lord Beaconsfield said, there is room enough in Asia for both England and Russia. But when one power is determined to have all the room for itself, there can never be amity between them. England, like Russia, is extending her territory; but then the motives of action in the two cases are entirely different. In the case of England expansion of Empire is not the primary object of her foreign policy. Whenever she is obliged to annex a foreign State, she is *forced* to do so, in spite of her avowed intention not to interfere in the affairs of her neighbours. The two countries, therefore, must act separately and achieve their own missions whatever they may be. The Czar may be amicably disposed towards England, but that is no true indication of the Russian policy with regard to the question at issue. It is the Russian people, it is the national instinct, which is driving the Russian Government in making her conquests in Asia.

'Where then,' asks the alarmed Russophobist, 'is the aggression of Russia to stop? Must we allow her to push her frontier forward to our own, and thereby expose ourselves to the danger of those conflicts which inevitably arise between nations that possess contiguuus territory?' Well, let us for the sake of argument grant that Russia pushes her conquests to the Indian frontier.' What will be the consequences? Suppose Russia has conquered Afghanistan, and planted her standard at Jelalabad, or at Peshawar; what, we should like to know, will be the dire effect of such a movement? A neutral zone, under the present political situation, is impossible. Abdur Rahman may any day be swept away from his country, and then Afghanistan will be a prey to anarchy and disorder. The Afghan tribes will fight against each other, and either England or Russia must annex the territory.

Now suppose Russia does so, what effect will that have upon India? To our mind such a situation is not at all to be dreaded. If we calmly consider the question, the advantages of such a situation will at once be apparent. We shall have a strong Government at our frontier, and shall for ever be free from those apprehensions which continually disturb the public mind both in England and India. The work of the Russophobists will be for ever gone, and the country will be freed from those disquieting rumours which we continually hear about Russian aggressions. Even if it be impossible that Russia will push her conquests so far as Peshawar, there is not the slightest doubt that the two frontiers will meet at some line or other. Now that the old theory that great Powers may be made to keep the peace by interposing small independent States between them has long since been exploded, it behoves England to determine whether she would maintain her present attitude towards Afghanistan, or strike a bold policy, and allow Russia to do her worst. Abdur Rahman has again expressed a desire for an Afghan mission, and the rumour is that a mission will be sent from India to meet the Amir at Kandahar. If the mission be despatched at all, it should be clearly instructed not to inspire the Amir with false hopes. So long as he is alive, and is able to maintain his position, British honor will of course observe the terms of the treaty which has been entered into with him. But after his death England will be free to act as befits her interests.

'Of course, it is quite possible,' says Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, in his valuable work on Russia, 'that, whether we have a contiguous frontier or not, Russia may some day, in the event of hostilities, make a diversion in the direction of India, and thereby cause us considerable annoyance. This ought certainly to be kept in view, but it does not justify the foolish panics which occasionally occur in English public opinion regarding the safety of our Indian possessions. In any attack that might be made, our position would be in the military sense of the term so incomparably superior to that of our antagonist that, if we could not repel the invasion, we have no longer any right to hold India. "But the native populations!" say the alarmists, "they would rise up in a body against us!" If there is any foundation for this sinister prediction, it confirms what I have just said. If the native populations, are so very disaffected, it follows that our vaunted civilising influence is merely a fine name for rule by terrorism, and we ought at once to improve our system of administration. To this the Anglo-Indian Russophobe may perhaps reply that our administration is admirable, but that no amount of good administration can counteract insidious foreign influence. It is difficult to believe a statement of this kind, but if it is true regarding our Indian subjects, it is probably true likewise regarding the native populations beyond the frontier, and we may say, in the words of the school-boy adage, "Two can play at that game." Really we are sometimes a little too modest regarding our military and political capacities, and certain organs of our Press justify the common belief among foreigners that our wealth has undermined our old moral energy, that we have become old and decrepit, and that there is no longer any 'fight' left in us. In reality this is a mistake. The way in which we suppressed the last Indian mutiny may not be a very satisfactory manifestation of that peculiarly Christian and humanitarian spirit by which we sometimes imagine we are distinguished, but it affords a very good proof that we have still a large reserve fund of potential energy. Heaven forbid that we should learn to indulge in Chauvinism and bluster, or that we should through overweening confidence neglect any reasonable precautions for the protetion of our national interests! But let us not forget that the loss of our calm self-reliance would be an almost equally grave misfortune, and might lead us in a moment of panic to commit mistakes and even atrocities of which we should afterwards be ashamed." Can any one for a single moment doubt that England will be able to repel Russian invasion, whenever it may come.? If she be unable to do so, we agree with Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace in thinking that England is not possessed of the strong arm with which she is credited, and has forfeited her right to hold India. If such a contingency should occur, then England has also lost her hold on the affections and confidence of the chiefs and people of India. It is our firm belief that instead of her moral hold on the country being weakened, the prestige and moral influence of England in India are being strengthened day by day, and that the people are being attached to the British Throne more and more by the benefits they receive from the British Government. What Maharaja Dhulip Singh says about the Indian princes being ripe for revolt, is a figment of hi imagination, which no sober politician will believe for a single moment. The pledges which our princes and chiefs have given of their loyalty and devotion ought to satisfy the most captious critic that their professions are sincere, and that they have thrown in their lot with the British Government for good or for evil. Russia is greatly mistaken if she thinks that if she should ever come into India, she will be welcomed as a deliverer by the great majority of the lower classes." Those who say so have no knowledge whatever of the real feelings of the Indian people.

MR. CAINE, M. P., AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

THE sensible and thoughtful speech which Mr W. S. Caine made at Poona the other day in replying to the address of the Sarvajanik Sabha, demands more than a passing notice. Members of Parliament and other distinguished Englishmen are now coming to India in considerable numbers every cold season. But whether their Indian tours would prove beneficial or otherwise to the people of this country depends entirely on the manner in which they are conducted. It is needless to say that the important step taken by an English visitor on his arrival in India is the guidance under which he places himself. Every thing depends on this first step, for it constitutes, as it were, the colour of the spectacles through which he will hereafter obtain his impressions of the country. It is, therefore, most desirable that English visitors to India should take particular care to place themselves under the guidance of the right sort of people. We are very glad to find that in his speech at Poona Mr. Caine laid special stress upon this most important point. What now generally happens is that Members of Parliament on their arrival in Bombay are taken to Government House, and are then freely circulated round the country from Collector to Collector, thus receiving hospitality at the hands of the autocrat of the district. These men have no opportunities of knowing the country and its people. They form their opinions on Indian question from the one-sided information which their hosts and guides furnish them with. Mr. Caine said:—"Some of them, no doubt, made the acquaintance of the savages, enjoying themselves with shikaring, and in returning home took with them the skins of those they bagged as their trophies. To illustrate how very indifferently some of these members behaved during their winter tours in India, one need only mention the fact that a travelling M. P. since he landed in Calcutta to the time he left from Bombay, never spoke a single word to any Native except the Native servant that danced attendance upon him." We wish we could fully agree with Mr. Caine that these days are passing away. Of the many distinguished Englishmen who have visited India during the past 5 or 6 years, not more than half-a-dozen have really taken any pains to acquire a knowledge of the actual state of things existing in the country. Men like Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Caine have led us under a deep debt of gratitude by endeavouring to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the thoughts and feelings, wishes and wants of their Indian fellow-subjects. But the vast majority have contented themselves during their winter tours in India with shikaring and imbibing such ideas as their Anglo-Indian hosts and guides put into their heads. It would be much better for the Indian people if such men never came out at all. They return home with the firm conviction that no changes are necessary in the existing system of Indian administration, and by circulating this opinion among their friends they do incalculable mischief.

The interest which Parliament takes in the welfare of the 250 millions of human beings whom England has undertaken to govern in India, may be gauged by the fact mentioned by Mr. Caine that there are only about 30 members in the House of Commons who at all care for Indian matters. But most of these gentlemen

have never visited this country. "Their information," observed Mr. Caine, "was based upon official reports, and their opinions were, therefore, likely to suffer from the fault of being based upon one-sided information. For himself he wanted to take the information direct from the source, and not as it ran through the filters of officialism. The necessity of that course was, it would be granted, the greater, because in trying to work for the people of India, a member of Parliament had to work not only in that body, but even outside it. The address very clearly showed that the Sabha perfectly understood what sort of outside work the members of Parliament or visitors to India had to do; for in expressing a hope about the speaker's future work in connection with this country, the address insisted upon the speaker working in and out of Parliament." As long as the introduction of an Indian subject has the effect of emptying the benches of the House of Commons, it is idle to expect that a member of Parliament would be able to do much useful work in connection with this country within the walls of the House. As matters now stand, he can render valuable services, as Mr. Charles Bradlaugh is doing, in educating public opinion on Indian questions and rousing the English nation to a sense of its duties and responsibilities to the unrepresented and dumb millions of this country. It is only in this way that the average British elector could be made to feel an interest in the welfare of his Indian fellow-subjects. Mr. Caine, we are glad to see, insisted on the necessity of adopting the administrative machine in this country to the requirements of the times. He clearly showed that the Indian Government is practically responsible to no body, simply because the House of Commons, which is the arbiter of the destinies of the people of India, does not discharge the duty which it owes to them. If Parliamentary control over Indian affairs which now merely exists in name is to be made really effective, the voting population in England must be enlightened in the real state of things in this country. "That population," remarked Mr. Caine, "sympathised much with the people of India, but they had to be made alive to the real condition of the Indian Empire and it was by work outside the Parliament that they could be aroused to exercise the sympathy which existed, but was dormant." The perfect justice of this remark will be questioned by few persons, who have had opportunities of observing the innate love of justice which characterises the British people. If they are once convinced that their Indian fellow-subjects have well-founded grievances which demand redress, they will make their representatives in the House of Commons fulfil their obligations to the voiceless millions of this distant land.

It will be remembered that in his utterances at Aligarh and Lucknow Mr. Caine carefully abstained from expressing any opinion on the National Congress movement and declared that he would study both sides of the question before forming his conclusions. He was present throughout the sitting of the Fourth Congress at Allahabad during the last Christmas. In his speech at Poona Mr. Caine thus spoke of the movement:—"When he came with no opinions, but wanted to form them after seeing the meeting and he felt extremely glad to say that to him the Congress appeared to be an august assembly deserving perhaps of greater respect than the House of Commons itself. It was quite a marvel to see 1,400 gentlemen at once remarkable for their intelligence and their public spirit, representing so many different nationalities, differing in language, race and religion, representing so many provinces, differing in their physical as well as material condition, representing so many and so different temporal interests, hold discussion and debate in a foreign language with such fluency and taste. The wonderful spirit of moderation and laudable compromise displayed by those who took leading part in the work, would do credit to any deliberative body in the world. The Congress was in its aim and in its work, in its method and in its manner, an eloquent Memorial that might proclaim to the world the nobility and the large-mindedness of the English nation—the nation that has bound itself sacredly to make India a self-governing country.* * * The best of Englishmen have declared that federation of provinces was the vivid future of this continental Empire. There were many who thought otherwise of the movement. They looked upon it as a dangerous institution, and any body that was a member of it was set down as a seditionist. They opposed its very name. In these days 'national' had come to be a favourite expression with all 'agitators.' This emphatic testimony to the moderation of spirit which characterises the movement should carry very great weight with the British public. Mr. Caine looks upon the Congress as an organization of the educated middle classes, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, and he reminds us that it was exactly and the same way that the middle classes of England commenced their work seven hundred years ago—a movement out of which the British Parliament grew. All right-minded persons will agree with Mr. Caine that there is no reason why the people of India should not move on similar lines. He, however, pertinently observed that in moving on these lines care should be taken to meet the objections raised by the opponents. These opponents urge that in the existing programme the interest of the minorities is not protected and that the ideal India of the Congress-wallahs differed materially from the ideal India of wise and prudent statesmen. Mr. Caine is of opinion that both these objections should be met by making provision for the protection of minorities and by fixing the ideal. We commend this sound advice to the leaders of the movement. All sensible men are agreed that it would be perfectly unreasonable to demand a Parliamentary Government for India. Those who have studied the subject know well that the Congress makes no such demands: all that it asks for is introduction of a representative element into the Government of India. Mr. Caine says in plain terms that the right of elective Provincial Councils on the elective basis once obtained there would be ample time to fight for the Supreme Council being constituted similarly. The course suggested by Mr. Caine should receive careful consideration at the hands of the Congress leaders.

THE SCARCITY IN BEHAR.

THE results of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent tour in the distressed parts of Behar have been embodied in a Government Resolution. This interesting document clearly explains the state of things now prevailing in that province and shows that the Bengal Government has acted with praiseworthy promptitude in connection with it. The general result of the Lieutenant-Governor's enquiries, we are told, was to confirm the estimate of the situation made as soon as the out-turn of the winter crops was known. And while the present Resolution was under preparation, good rain varying from 1½ to 2½ inches fell over the whole of Behar on the last days of January. These opportune showers are expected to secure a tolerably good *rabi* wherever crops have been sown. But above all, the rainfall will keep prices steady and put a little heart into the people. It will also allow of *chena* being sown and have the effect of inducing people to plough their lands at once. But notwithstanding the improvement in the situation caused by the recent rainfall, the condition of the distressed tracts is such as to demand the most careful attention of Government. It appears that relief works have already been started in the distressed area of the Patna Division and orders issued for making advances under the Land Improvement Act to zemindars willing to construct petty irrigation works. The works opened afford relief mainly in the form of employment on earthwork. We are told that the arrangements are such that every one desirous of earning a maintenance can get it within easy reach of his or her own home; and that the wages given are fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code. The Code lays down that the scale of wages should be so adjusted that those who accept piece-work can earn the value of a full ration, while those who can only perform light work get 75 per cent. of the value of such a ration. The Code further provides that work must be given to all who seek it without exception, and that payments shall be made daily under strict supervision. These provisions doubtless look excellent on paper; but experience has shown that they are not always carried out in practice. It will, therefore, be necessary to see that the rules laid down in the Famine Code are duly observed by the officers in charge of relief works. We feel assured that this important matter will receive Sir Steuart Bayley's close attention. We see that a large number of applications has been submitted to Government for advances under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loan Acts. These applications are now for the most part under enquiry. We hope very earnestly that they will be dealt with in a liberal spirit. It is notorious that the difficulty of obtaining *tuccavi* advances deters many people from applying for the same. Some relaxation of the ordinary rules relating to these advances is absolutely necessary on occasions like the present. The works already opened are in most cases merely test works intended to lead to the full development of large works conducted by professional agency in case of need. It is explained that the aim of the Government has been to secure itself from being taken by surprise and to arrange such an organization as may easily be developed gradually in adjustment with the deepening necessities of the situation.

Turning to the statements submitted by District Officers, we find that a daily average of about 6,000 labourers was employed in the Champarun district during the first half of January, on works carried on at the expense of the Bengal Government. Besides these, more than 2,000 people were employed on private works and on the works of the District Board. The relief-works in Champarun, it is satisfactory to note, take the form of facilitating irrigation by re-excavating old tanks, and by damming up hill-streams and distributing the water thus collected at a head by means of channels. Such irrigation channels will do immense good to the district, and the task of constructing them has been facilitated by the assistance which the local officials are receiving from the Maharaja of Bettiah in whose estate the dams and the channels lie. In Mozufferpore about 4,000 people are employed on roads, at the expense of the District Board, and the excavation of tanks at Government expense provided some 2,000 people with employment. The Collector of Mozufferpore says that he has refrained from undertaking tank work more extensively because the entire cost is borne by Provincial funds, and he thinks that the zemindars, who derive the chief gain from works of this class should contribute a portion of the cost. He proposes, in future, to offer to excavate tanks, if the zemindars pay half the expenses, which can be advanced to them under the Land Improvement Act. This proposal has met with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. His Honor has, however, left to the discretion of the local officers the conditions under which assistance should be received from zemindars. We trust that no onerous conditions will be imposed on Zemindars, as such a course will have the effect of dissuading them from the task. His Honor notices with satisfaction that private persons, in particular the Maharaja of Durbhanga, are excavating tanks on their own account. These works are providing about 4,000 people with employment. In the district of Durbhanga no expense has as yet been incurred by Government. A large share of the burthen of relief works has fallen on the District Boards. The Lieutenant Governor holds that the duty of providing relief in the way of work should fall in a gradual scale with the deepening of distress first, on Local, secondly on Provincial, and thirdly on Imperial funds. While admitting the soundness of this principle, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the distress in the affected parts of Behar has reached such a stage that Government should provide funds from the provincial revenues for relief works instead of leaving almost the whole of the burden to be borne by the District Boards. The Commissioner of Patna states that grain stocks are everywhere reported to be sufficient, and the Lieutenant Governor is naturally glad to receive this statement. We would, however, warn the Government putting publicly too much reliance upon sanguine estimate of grain stocks made by local officers. The situation in Behar is well calculated to cause grave anxiety and we fervently hope that Sir Steuart Bayley, who is so

horoughly acquainted with the province, will continue to maintain his present attitude of watchfulness.

THE PATWARI BILL

THE Hon'ble Mr. Quinton introduced at the last sitting of the Supreme Council a Bill to authorise the imposition of a patwari-rate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The measure has a curious history. We would commend it for the study of those who desire to know how Indian revenue is sacrificed and wasted by Indian statesmen. In 1882, a careful examination of the economic condition of the people in the various provinces of the country led the Government of India to the conclusion that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there were but slight signs of any improvement in the mass of the people during the previous decade. There were distinct indications, it was said, of the trade-wealth of these Provinces not being in a prosperous condition. The Government of India was, therefore, of opinion that nowhere was a reduction of taxation more required than in the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Sir George Couper, who was then Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces was consulted as to the best form in which the proposed reduction of taxation should be effected. He was of opinion that the best course to pursue would be to remit all taxation on account of Patwaris and Kanungoes. The amount of the cess levied on this account in the North-Western Provinces was £241,000. In Oudh no cess was levied for the purpose of remunerating patwaris. They were the private servants of the landlords and payable by them. It was estimated that they cost their employers £75,000 per annum, It was proposed that the Government should find this sum, and take the payment of the Patwaris into their own hands, when, as a matter of course, the Patwaris would become Government servants, and would have no relations with the landholders. The Taluqdars protested against such a proposal. The Patwaris, they said, were their servants, and should be paid by them, and not by Government. They said that they did not want any *remission* of taxation on this head, because there was *no taxation* at all. If the services of the Patwaris were withdrawn from their control, the revenue administration of the whole province, they said, would be disordered, and they would not be able to realize their rents from their tenants. The Taluqdars at that time were looked upon as oppressors of their tenantry, and every possible loop-hole was searched for putting them down. The Lieutenant-Governor believed that the mode of taxation recommended by him would be more likely than any other 'to affect the tenants at once, for most tenants pay a special contribution towards patwari's wages, either in cost or kind, and when it was known that the Patwari was paid by Government this contribution would hardly be demanded." It was objected by Mr. Crosthwaite, from his seat in Council, that the payment which the Zemindars in the North-Western Provinces made on account of Patwaris was not in the nature of a tax, but for services done to them by the village-accountant, who kept the accounts of the agricultural classes. Mr, Crosthwaite was inclined to the belief that the measure was intended to afford relief to Zemindars, and he gathered that the reason why relief had been given in this way, rather than by reducing the amount of the other rates paid by the Zemindars was the expectation that it would reach the cultivators and the actual occupiers of the soil more in this form than in any other way. It was an expectation, which was bound to prove futile. These rates had for a long time been amalgamated with the rent, and the rent was collected by the Zemindars from their tenants in a way which made it impossible to separate the amount of cess payable by tenants on account of Patwaris from the proper rent. Mr. Crosthwaite was afraid, therefore, that the expectation that the relief would reach the cultivators and actual occupants of the soil was not founded on fact. The mover of the Bill said in reply that the proposal originated not in a special desire to relieve the Zemindars who paid the Patwaris, but merely because the Government of India thought the North-Western Provinces should have some remission of taxation, and the form decided upon was what was recommended by the Local Government. Thus the objections raised by the Taluqdars were over-ruled, and the remarks made by Mr. Crosthwaite were unheeded, and the Bill passed into law.

The Government of India must have acted to the best of their judgment on the information then before them; but the measure never gained the approval of those for whom it was intended. Since 1882 landlords in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have had to incur no charge on account of patwaris. The form which was assumed by this relief must have been to the landholders a matter of surprise, for the charges to which they were liable on account of patwaris was in no sense a tax for the benefit of the public exchequer, but a payment for services rendered. The amount which the Government paid for making this *remission* of taxation, was 30 lakhs of rupees a year. The Patwari Act has now been in operation for nearly seven years; and the sum which has been paid amounts to upwards of *two crores* of rupees.

In 1884 an enquiry was made by Sir Alfred Lyall as to the extent to which the relief from payment for patwaris had reached the tenants for whose benefit it was intended, and it was ascertained that, except in the permanently-settled districts and in a few isolated cases in other districts, the contributions to the patwari-cess formerly paid by tenants had long previously been amalgamated with the rent under the Settlement Rules of 1855, or Land-Revenue Act of 1873, and that it was impossible to resolve rents then existing into their component parts, so as to find out what portion of the rent was to be remitted on account of the abolished cess. This clearly showed that in the North-Western Provinces the relief given to the tenants by the legislation of 1882 was but partial, and the present Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that very much the same may be said in regard to Oudh. The remission of the Patwari cess proved a benefit to the landlords and Taluqdars of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who never wanted such a benefit; and it is impossible to maintain that it ever reached the tenants for whose advantage it was designed. The matter, in the words of Mr. Quinton, may be summed up by saying that the concession, which was in itself, to put in its mildest form questionable, not only cannot be shown to have benefited those for whose relief it was intended, but is known in many cases to have failed to do so.

The Government of India has now after a sleep of seven years, and after a waste of *two crores* of rupees come to know that "fiscally, economically and administratively, the measure of 1882 has resulted in disappointment." If the representations which were made by the Taluqdars at the time were listened to, the Government of India would have been saved the necessity of such a humiliating confession, and *two crorss* of rupees would have been saved to the exchequer,

It is proposed now to retrace in the Bill under notice the steps to a certain extent, and in the North-Western Provinces to re-establish the Patwari-rate, but at a rate of 4 instead of 6 per cent. on the revenue. In Oudh no cess was ever paid, but the landlords, or in some cases the under-proprietors, were liable for the pay of the Patwari. "This" says Mr. Quinton, "had great disadvantages, as it prevented the organisation of the patwari establishments on a uniform system or the attainment of anything like a uniform standard of efficiency. It has, therefore, been determined to arrange for the levy of a patwari-rate on the same principle as in the North-Western Provinces. This is in Oudh a novel measure, but the Taluqdars of the province have been carefully consulted respecting it, and, with their usual public spirit and fair treatment of questions concerning land-revenue administration, have given their adhesion to it." We are glad to have Mr. Quinton's testimony that the Taluqdars have always shown public spirit and an earnest desire to have all questions touching the land revenue in the province fairly treated. If this fact be *always* borne in mind, the Taluqdari policy would not be stigmatised as unsuited to the present economic condition of Oudh, and the Taluqdars condemned as 'rack-renters' and oppressors of their tenantry. A *concession* is now sought from the Taluqdars, and their consent is to be taken for an imposition of a tax, which had never been in existence in Oudh, and of course 'the fairness,' and 'public spirit' of the Taluqdars cannot but be extolled. The worth of such remarks, however, is to be tested, when an occasion should arise for the Taluqdars to assert their rights. But let this pass. We all know what value we should attach to such compliments.

We learn from Mr. Quinton that the Taluqdars have given their adhesion to the measure proposed. If the Taluqdars choose to be blind to their own interests, it is no business of the outside public to object to a measure which concerns them. But they are not the only parties whose interests should be consulted in the matter. The numerous Zemindars and under-proprietors, as well as the tenantry of the Taluqdars, should have a voice in the settlement of the question. Even as regards the Taluqdars, is Mr. Quinton quite sure that all the Taluqdars, or the majority of them, have given their consent to the proposed measure? It has been the custom for some time whenever a measure affecting the interests of Taluqdars before the Supreme Council, to state that the Taluqdars have given their adhesion to the measure. The value of such a statement is well-known to those who have any experience of Oudh affairs. We do not care to be more explicit in the matter, but we would request Lord Lansdowne to make a strict enquiry into the subject, and ascertain for himself whether the Taluqdars as a body agree to have this burden imposed upon them. It is a measure which cannot be agreeable to them, and we are loth to believe that they would willingly bear it. The case is different in the North-Western Provinces. The rate may be imposed there, but Oudh should be let alone. There has been enough of interference with the rights of Taluqdars, and we feel it our duty to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the impolicy of the measure proposed.

The rate to be imposed in Oudh is put at Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 4 per cent., which the Local Government consider will be sufficient from the point of view of their finances; and, as the rate is being introduced for the first time, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason for going beyond what is strictly necessary to secure an adequate sum for the remuneration of patwaris. Tenants benefit equally with landlords, if not to a still greater extent, from the efficiency of the patwari establishments and in Oudh, as has been already pointed out, whatever may have been the case up to 1886, the Rent Act passed in that year has given tenants a substantial interest in the accuracy of the village-records. It is considered, therefore, not unreasonable that tenants also should contribute to the cost of the maintenance of the establishments required to secure that object; and the Bill proposes to allow landlords to collect with the rent a cess which, allowing for difficulties of collection and unrealizable balances, should yield about half the sum which they are called on to pay as a rate to Government. This will regulate the liability of the tenant and exempt him from indefinite exactions to which there are reasons for thinking he may, under the old system, have been subjected. It has been the misfortune of Oudh that landlords and tenants are never allowed to regulate their mutual relations; and the former are not permitted even to have control over their own servants. The Taluqdars bitterly complain of this state of things, and yet we are told they are agreeable to every measure which materially injures their rights. We are strongly of opinion that by levying the Patwari cess Government will be acting against ordinary principles of justice with regard to the landholders of Oudh.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE are much concerned to hear that Lord Lansdowne is suffering from an attack of lumbago. It is reassuring to learn that His Excellency is better now and has not been prevented from attending to business. The dry climate of the plains will suit His Excellency much better than the cold of Simla.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will hold an Investituro of the Star of India and Indian Empire at Government House on 1st March next.

WE are informed that His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to award a Silver medal to the Government School of Arts for competition among the students. The medal will probably be given to the student, who, at the end of the year has made the greatest progress in any of the classes under instruction. His Excellency has also signified his intention (should His Excellency's engagements permit) to visit the School in a few weeks.

THERE is a proposal to couple the name of Lady Lansdowne with the Dufferin Fund permanently and to call it the Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund. Under her ladyship's fostering care the Fund already shows good signs of progress and we trust that the proposal will be given effect to.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY returned from the Kuch Behar tour on Tuesday last. A highly successful shooting party has been organised by the Maharaja which many noble guests have been invited to join. His Highness will remain in his territories for some time and look after their administration.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces arrived at the Presidency on Tuesday last under the usual salute. His Honor's stay was brief and the return journey was commenced on Wednesday night. To make the acquaintance of His Excellency the Viceroy as well as some important State business which required personal conference were the object of Sir Auckland Colvin's flying visit.

IT is announced that the India Office offers to holders the renewal of two millions of the debentures due in August, at three and a quarter per cent.

SIR ALFRED CROFT has been reappointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

MAHOMED ALI KHAN, of Jehangirabad, has been nominated Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Quinton has been reappointed.

JAPAN whose civilization and enlightenmen has long been quite on European scale, has made an advance in the art of constitutional Government which has yet not been attained even in Europe. The Mikado has issued a proclamation granting a constitution to the Japanese Empire by which his Imperial Majesty orders the creation of a House of Peers, which will be partly elective, and a House of Commons, comprising three hundred members. Religious liberty, freedom of speech, and the right of holding public meetings are also granted. An elected House of Peers is a dream not yet realized in England. Asiatics are after all not so very unfitted for Self-Government as they are generally c redited to be.

AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN, with a numerous following, is at Chulm (or Tashkurgan) and according to a Russian ac- count, he is taking measures which show a distinct ill-will towards Russia. He is also accused of breaking off the commercial relations which existed between the two countries, and of spreading reports of a coming war with Russia. Under these circumstances Russia feels compelled to take measures to meet any possible acts of hostility on the part of the Amir. Advice from Chardjui states that General Komaroff, accompanied by the Chief of his Staff has arrived there.

MAHARAJA DULIP SING persists in his insane and brainless conduct which only tends to make him more and more ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible men and lose their sympathy. Finding that the Russians have nothing to say to his absurdities he has re-transported himself to republican France and has issued a manifesto in which he declares that there are supporters in Europe and America who are ready to form an army for the overthrow of British rule in India. But a fund of four millions sterling is necessary for the purchase of munitions in order to carry out that object. Besides the Punjabees, the Irish soldiers serving in British regiments in India would, it is said, assist in the movement. At an interview with the special correspondent of the *Standard* there Dulip Singh informed him that ninety per cent. of the Princes of India were prepared to revolt against the British. If his intention be to injure the princes and people of India by casting a slur on their loyalty he may as well desist from his unavailing efforts, for the British Government knows these things better than one who renounced the religion and country of his fathers and has been forced to a display of patriotic zeal only by the reverses of fortune brought on by his own stupidity.

THE following is a list of the candidates selected at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India:—Mr. J. H. Frost, Ramjadu Bhuttacharjee, Aghore Nath Mookerjee, Bhabataran Chatterjee, Basanto Kumar Bhuttacharjee, Mr. A. Thorpe, Mahammad Hossain Khan, Mr. H. A. Campbell and Pundit Mohin Lal.

THE resignation of the Floquet Cabinet is announced. General Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he claims the credit of having overthrown the Floquet Cabinet, whose Revision scheme, he says, is a sham. He adds that the dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies is fast approaching. General Boulanger's triumph will now be greater than ever.

THE Lushai expedition has not yet taken any decisive action though fully equipped. All the troops have now gone forwarpto Demagiri and a general advance is expected to be made at the end of this month. An advanced depot is to be found at the Lungleh peak which is to the south of the Saipuiya's village.

THE *National Guardian* draws attention to a matter which justifies and demands the strongest action of the Police. A shameful traffic in young girls is said to go on in certain houses of ill fame in the town which cannot be too soon suppressed. We trust Mr. Lambert with his usual energy and anxiety for public weal will take up and settle the question.

THE University examinations have come on and gone, and "Our Boys" have now a little breathing space. The Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations were massed together for the sake of convenienc and to accommodate the thousands of candidates that appeared, the University authorities had to engage all coigns of vantage in the shape of buildings occupied by educational institutions. The crush of candidates may be illustrated by a single striking incident: a well known stationer in the neighbourhood of Sanskrit College sold them seventy five rupees worth of nibs in two days! But if the crush of candidates was great the questions were none the less crushing, and most of the papers set, particularly in the Little Go were long and stiff. The fiat of impetuous head Examiners is already said to have gone forth for merciless weeding, which rebellious but mild *Subs* refuse to give effect to unless signed, sealed and delivered in the right orthodox form. For the convenience or inconvenience of the examiners the papers have been divided into first and second halves, the answers to which were to be written on separate books and sent to separate examiners. To the credit of the University authorities it ought to be recorded that the tremendous affair has passed off without any serious hitch.

THE report of the Crawford Commission has not yet been published, but it is believed that Mr. Crawford has been acquitted on the charge of corruption. It is officially announced that the Commission has cost the modest sum of three and a half lakhs. The result attained seems to be mighty little though.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT will leave for Burma this week and it is probable that advantage will be taken of his presence to open the Tunghoo Mandalay Railway. The Government of India is said to have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the opening ceremony for which we are not aware if any political importance is claimed. When Upper Burma was annexed Lord Dufferin made bold to prophesy that it would soon be self-paying and would not saddle the Indian revenue long. That consummation has not yet been attained, and it seems to be the height of unwisdom to allow waste of public money in this thoughtless way. "Dakaity" is rampant as ever and the authorities would spend their money better on the pacification of the country than upon these meaningless ceremonies.

AT Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill to declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India was passed. The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, and to make prorvision with respect to certain other matters and the Report on the Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons were presented. The Lower Burma Courts Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the Hon. Mr. Quinton obtained leave to introduce a Bill to authorise the imposition of a patwari rate in the North-West provinces and Oudh, and make certain other provisions respecting patwaris in those Provinces.

WE read in a morning contemporary:—

A prisoner, who had ben sentenced to ten years' transprotation for pocket picking at the Criminal Sessions on Monday last by Justice Norris, was ordered to be brought up from the Presidency Jail by his Lordship yesterday, a doubt having arisen in his Lordship's mind as to the legality of the term of the sentence. The prisoner was accordingly arraigned in irons before him. On seeing him his Lordship took occasion to animadvert in strong terms on a prisoner being brought into open Court before him, ironed. This was by no means a practice to be commended, either for benevolence or respect for constituted authority, in his Lordship's opinion and the sooner it was put a stop to the better. His Lordship then directed the jail warder in charge of the prisoner to remove the prisoner from the dock and have his irons struck off at once. The prisoner was taken down, but after the lapse of a short time the warder reported that he was unable to remove the irons without the aid of a blacksmith. None being available, the prisoner was taken back to jail.

His Lordship is right, and the practice is extremely reprehensible. But we believe there is a standing rule on the subject which exenorates the prison authorities from all blame. It is terrible to contemplate that the man should have been ironed in a manner that it would be impossible to afford him immediate relief by loosening his bonds if he should suddenly fall ill. A change is certainly needed and we trust Justice Norris' strictures will bring it about.

THE tank filling nuisance is once more to the fore and the test case which was decided by Mr. Marsden some time ago is about to be re-opened. The Corporation cannot fill these tanks with

earth and are dragged to Court every time that they have to resort to the cheaper material which gives out noxious gas. Mr. Hartington's "destructors" ought to solve the difficulty by providing enough ashes to fill the condemned tanks. The case brought by Mr. Beeby and others in connection with the Najibulla Lane tank is pending before Mr. Marsden.

IT is said that Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, of the Calcutta High Court take leave in April, for six months, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Rampini and Mr. H. W. Gordon. We hope not, and the Government ought to know better. There are more deserving officers in the Service whom it is not for us to name, and whose claims are being unjustifiably passed over year after year. The great guilt of some of these unfortunate gentlemen is that they sympathise more with 'natives' than befits members of the heaven-born service and are a bit too outspoken and independent in their views of men and things past and present.

ON Monday last the town was taken by surprise bya sudden down-pour which deluged the streets for a while. A slight thunderstorm preceded the shower and the whole thing was over in a short half an hour. If however its sole ostensible object was to spoil many a good worker's hard earned meal of the night, it has given ample compensation by providing meals for the poor, as the opportune rain will bring much relief to the parched up country. Though the familiar adage about the blissful nature of a shower at the end of Magh did not apply to it to the letter, its effect, we fancy, will be much the same from an agricultural and sanitary point of view. It has considerably reduced the temperature and the weather is now pleasantly cool, which relieves us of the anxiety caused by the ushering of hot weather in February.

IN reporting a case in the last Criminal Sessions of Calcutta, the *Englishman* says:—"The jury, by a majority of eight against one, who stated, to the amusement of the Court, that he was a "neutral," found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The "neutral" juror is said to be the editor of a vernacular paper." We are not aware what amusement could be furnished by an honest man's conscientious scruples who with the evidence before him was unable to come to a definite finding one way or another. We hear the learned presiding Judge was pleased to observe that the 'neutral' juror did not understand the nature of the obligations which he had taken upon himself. The fact, however, seems to be quite the contrary, and the juror must have understood his obligations, not taken upon himself voluntarily, but imposed upon him by law. He was not prepared to pronounce the prisoner guilty or not guilty, from the evidence before him, and probably wished to give the prisoner the "benefit of doubt." Instead of trying to ascertain if this was what he meant the learned Judge insisted upon the jurors retiring and bringing in a definite verdict. In referring further on to the previous conviction of the prisoner, the learned Judge was pleased to remark that the dissenting juror would be surprised at his own dissent when he came to know his antecedents. We need hardly remind our readers that the Jury is supposed to know nothing of a prisoner's antecedents or previous convictions and they must bring in their verdict on the basis of the evidence actually adduced in the case proper. The evidence was probably not of the highest order, for another juror got up and timidly spoke of some "difficulties" and "presumption".

MR. PARNELL has not been baffled by his discomfiture in the Scotch Court, and has commenced an action against the *Times* in the Irish Courts. In the meantime Father Macfadden and five others have been charged with the murder of the police inspector who was killed by a stone while arresting the Rev. Father at Gweedore. Mr. O'Brien has been removed from Clonmel Jail to Tralee to answer a further charge under the Crimes Act. A demonstration to protest against the treatment of Mr. O'Brien in jail was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, but the proceedings were marred by a heavy snowstorm which took place throughout Great Britain and on the Continent, and which blocked the railways and telegraphs. Mr. Balfour has written a letter denying the alleged treatment of Mr. O'Brien in jail. Mr. O'Brien, he adds, is quite well and cheerful, and has admitted to the doctors sent to see him and report on his condition that no excessive violence has been used towards him by the jail authorities. The Counties of Meath and Waterford have been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, recently seaking at Glasgow advocated the reunion of the Liberal party, and said that the Liberals were agreed as to the general programme, including the Irish question. The sole vital difference, he said, was that the Gladstonians based Home Rule on the principle of nationality, whereas the Unionists were ready to concede local Self-Government to its fullest extent. He was by no means assured that the difference could not be got over.

THE contemplated criminal prosecution of the Bombay *Guardian* by Mr. Quinn the Magistrate of Patna has been dropped owing to difficulties about jurisdiction. Legal opinion was in Mr. Quinn's favour as to the merits proper of the case and the Government was ready to bear his expenses. The further hearing of the Patna Missionary case at the High Court has been adjourned to to-day.

THE Jains of Pareshnath had a sore grievance against a neighbouring lard factory where many animals are daily killed much to the violence to their religious instincts. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh before whom a suit was instituted granted an injunction restraining the factory to go on with its work *pendente lite*. An appeal was preferred against the injunction order and Justices Pigot and Beverley have decided that in no portion of the plaint or affidavits were any acts of the defendants specified which could be pronounced as amounting to a nuisance, and in no portion of the plaint was it stated to what extent or in what way the defendants' conduct in starting the lard manufactory at Parasnath wounded the religious feelings of the Jain community. Their Lordships went on to say that the power to grant injunctions was one which had been, perhaps, a little lavishly bestowed upon Courts in the mofussil. It was a tremendous power, and one which Superior Courts in England guarded very carefully, and this was not the first occasion in which it had been improperly exercised in the mofussil. Their Lordships also found that the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh acted in error in granting an *ex parte* injunction; which, in the opinion of the Court, should not have been done unless there were strong and cogent reasons, and they were also of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner did not fully understand the nature of the jurisdiction he was exercising in granting this injunction, and that he was also in error in granting it without, under section 494 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, giving due notice to the opposite parties to show cause why it should not be granted. Their Lordships have, therefore, allowed the appeal. Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur, Rai Budridas Mokeim Bahadur, and other leading Jains are deeply interested in the case.

THE Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, which owes its origin and stability to the exertions of Kumars Nil Krishna and Binoy Krishna, held its fifth anniversary meeting on Saturday before last at the residence of the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Bahadur. The meeting was attended by many influential gentlemen, and was addressed among others by the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Messrs A. Smith and H. J. S. Cotton, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur and the Hon'ble Dr. Rasbehary Ghose. From the report it appears that aid is now afforded monthly to 56 persons.- Of these 26 are widows, 5 are blind, 7 are invalids, and 27 are students deserving of help, the amount expended for this purpose was Rs. 512-0, The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs 2,202-5-5, and the expenditure to Rs. 985-0-3 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,217-5-3. It has been decided to formally register the society under Act 21 of 1860. A memorandum of the Association's rules and regulations has been framed, and is now being circulated among the members of a Committee appointed for the purpose. Pamphlets on Economy, Organised Charity, Temperance and other kindred subjects will be distributed for circulation, specially among the working classes, and the boys and girls at school.

THE long contested Bijni case, which has been before the public since 1863, may be supposed to be entering its penultimate stage. Rani Sidhessari Devi, the elder Rani of Raja Kumud Narain Bhup, who met his death under tragic circumstances, which must be still fresh in the memory of our readers, claims the whole of the Raj, a claim which is contested by the Rani Obhayessari Devi his younger widow, who in her turn claims to be the sole heiress or at all events entitled to a moiety of the estate. Heavy and protracted litigation has told heavily on the estate. The elder Rani is in possessoin and has the longest purse and the young Rani has naturally the worst of it. Fortune, however, now promises to smile on her, and she has found a capitalist who will supply her with the sinews of war, and what is better a capable advocate to fight her battle keenly and well. Mr. H. H. Remfry the senior partner of a well-known firm of solicitors called Remfry and Rose, is in charge of her suit, which has by an order of the High Court been transferred to the Alipore Court. Mr. Remfry's forte has always been Patent Law, and he is a great authority on the law relating to Inventions, Trades Mark and Copy right. More exclusive privileges for inventions have been obtained by him than through any other Agency in India. But Mr. Remfry's office has always been a focus of "Raj" cases, and it acts for many of the first families in India, including that of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Many old wills and long forgotten marrage settlements will be found in its archives, and the firm was long the solicitors of the Hon'ble East India Company. It was Mr. Remfry that without aid from counsel and single-handed brought off Mr. James. Wilson with flying colors from the prosecution of Sir Steuart Hogg and discomfited the members of the Civil Service who backed the latter. Mr. Remfry also conducted, so far as it went, the defence of Mr. Knight when prosecuted for libel by a firm of Calcutta solicitors. He it was that rescued the victims of the great Barber case of Howrah in which the unfortunate father was falsely charged with the murder of his daughter, whose skull was produced in evidence, but who afterwards to the great surprise and discomfiture of the prosecution appeared in flesh and blood. Mr. Remfry has always been a friend of the poor and oppressed, and with him to support her case Rani Obhayessari ought to see herself righted. Many are the complaints that we have received about the ill treatment that she and her people have experienced from Assam officials, and it is just that her case should be tried in a district where no prejudice against her and her claims are entertained.

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES, AND WHY.

CONGESTION of the Kidneys, Back Ache, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY?—Because it is the only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient, if retained in the blood, to kill six men. It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Langour, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

WHY?—Because it has a *specific and positive action* on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Painful Menstruations, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever, and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY?—All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, *arise from congestion* and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must as surely follow as night does the day.

Why "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is acknowledged by thousands of our best medical men to be *the only true blood purifier*, is because it acts upon scientific principles striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. For, *if these organs are kept in health, all the morbid waste matter, so deadly poisonous if retained in the body, is passed out.* On the contrary, if they are deranged, the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and *carrying death* to the most remote part of the body.

WHY 93 percent of all diseases which afflict humanity arise from impaired kidneys, is shown by medical authorities. WARNER'S SAFE CURE, by its *direct action*, positively restores them to health and full working capacity, *nature curing all the above diseases herself when the cause is removed*, and we guarantee that WARNER'S SAFE CURE is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health, take it to *avoid sickness*, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with WARNER'S SAFE CURE, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballatine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil- The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable for we have it on the authority of Dr de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medical, dietetic and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Correspondence.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—We shall feel obliged if you will please allow us to state, for the information of the many parties interested in the question of the proposed new Cantonment Bill, No. 17 of 1888, that the general memorial we were requested to draw up on behalf of owners of properties in cantonments, has been sent in with 317 signatures, representing interests in the Cantonments of Almora, Umballa, Barrackpore, Benares, Boloram, Chittagong, Dum Dum, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Goruckpore, Jubbulpore, Jullundur, Kussowlie, Lucknow, Mooltan, Moradabad, Rawulpindee, Sialkote, and Secunderabad, and that other copies will be sent in by us as they come to hand.

We have also presented on behalf of the owners at Secunderabad (Deccan), a separate memorial of considerable length and force, representing special grievances and suggesting alternative courses to the passing of the new Bill. In these memorials it is pointed out, among other things, that, though the owners of properties in Cantonments are heavily-taxed to aid in keeping them in order, they have no voice in the disposal of the funds so collected, or chance of being represented on Cantonment Committees, and that the administration of justice may be entrusted to possibly young and inexperienced military officers without any legal training or knowledge or administrative ability, who are practically constituted *accuser, witness, prosecutor and judge* in the case, and without the common right of superior judicial revision and appeal accorded in all other matters and instances, and who have retained in themselves the combination of judicial and executive functions in one and the same person, which has been condemned by the highest legal authorities and Courts as incompatible with justice and fair play. The regulations the new Bill proposes to revive and stereotype are now a dead letter in most cases, especially as regards the rule that no house is to be sold to any one other than a military man without special consent as sales have constantly taken place and been duly recognised and registered without any enquiry as to who the purchaser is.

It has been pointed out in these memorials that by the Land Acquisition Act, there is already ample provision for the taking over of all property in Cantonments that may be required for military purposes, and that if Government are to deprive the owner of his right to choose his own tenant, the Military Department should be made responsible to the owner for his rents and for proper protection from injury to his house and garden by careless tenants and their servants, and from the vagaries that may lead those tenants to vacate at will, even after only 15 days' occupancy, and to call for unlimited fanciful repairs, and in other ways harass the owner.

Suggestion is also made that as the limits of Cantonments are now very loosely defined, and they have been suffered to encroach or extend beyond the old boundaries, it would be well to have a proper adjustment of those boundaries before legislation in attempted.

Separate special memorials have been sent in by house-owners in the Cantonments of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, Ferozepore, Meerut, Sialkote and other stations, strongly protesting against the one-sided nature of the new Bill, and the ruin and loss its provisions are likely to cause to owners of properties in Cantonments, many of whom are widows and orphans; dependent on the income for support.

The Special Committee will consider the Bill in the light of the representations that have been made when replies are received from local Governments and Cantonment authorities to whom reference has been made, but the date of such sitting cannot be even appproximately fixed yet.

I, Grant's Lane, Calcutta. SYKES, & CO

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

	Rs.	As.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India	11	8
The Hooghly Public Library	13	8
H. H. Maharaja of Dewas	13	4
A. Sashia Shastri Esq., Paducata	13	0
Poona Native General Library	13	4
H. H. Maharani Narainkumar Davi, Burdwan	13	4
H. H. Maharaja, of Tipperah	13	4
The Bhuleshar Library	13	4
R. A. Narain Singh, Sarun	5	0
Raja Soylojanund Ojha, Deoghur	13	4
G. P. Varmina and Brothers, Lucknow	3	2
S. B. Thakoor Esq., Shikarpore	15	3
H. H. Maharaja, of Durbhangah	13	4
Kumar Duckhinaswar Maliah, Searsole	20	0
Dewan Ronabijoy Bahadur, Pertapgurh	20	0
Baboo Sheoraj Shahye, Baghi	13	4
„ Keshub Chunder Dev, Sitapur	10	0
„ Janoky Nath Mukerji, Boinchi	12	0
„ Surendra Nath Mukerji, Dhulia	6	10
„ Kaliprosunno Roy, Lahore	13	4
„ Gopal Chunder Dhara, Sambalpur	15	0
„ Haridas Mukerji, Dabigunge	6	10
„ Lucksmiprasad Doomraon	6	0
„ Hurry Mohan Sen, Sylhet	2	12
„ Hurrydas Acharji Chowdry, Mooktagacha	16	4
„ Kedar Nath Bagchi, Nynital	6	10
„ Banko Behary Pal, Anulia	6	10
„ Mothooranath Sanyal, Coomorcolly	20	0
„ Issan Chunder Mukerji, Maldah	13	4
„ Hurikisor Dhur, Nowgong	13	4
„ Trigunanund Upadhya, Sarun	0	14
„ Mohendralal Ghose, Pingua	13	4
„ Bungshilal Singh, Lucknow	13	0
„ Kalipodo Chuckerbutty, Cox-Bazar, Chittagong	10	0
„ Soorjunarain Singh, Bhagulpur	13	4
„ Banko Behary Baksee, Doomka	6	10
„ Ram Chunder Surma, Tezpur	13	4
„ Nundlal Koondu, Roghoonathpore	13	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 13, 1889.

GENERAL :—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for eight months and a half, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickgunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant,or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Dacca and is appointed to have charge of the Manickgunge Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Anund Chunder Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd January, 1889.

Babu Rash Behary Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Southal Pergunnahs District for the purpose of carrying out the settlement of certain Government estates in that District.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, or until further orders.

Mr. A. E. Stanley is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Worgan, or until further orders.

Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Birbhum, is transferred to Loharducga, and is posted to the sudder station of that District. This cancels the order of the 29th January last, posting Mr. Montriou to Chittagong.

Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April, 1889.

Babu Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that District.

Babu Prau Kissen Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that District.

Babu Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore Fupridpore, is transferred to the sudder station of that District.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B, C,) of 1876.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. R. Larminie, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. E. V. Westmacott to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C. S. I., or until further orders.

The services of Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. F. W. Badcock, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and four days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st December, 1885.

Babu Hurry Mohun Chunder, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed furlough for seventeen months, under sections 132 and 141 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd November, 1887.

The services of Mr. Ney Elias, on special duty under this Government, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th February, 1889.

Babu Bhagbut Nand is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Sub-Deputy Collector, vice Babu Boloram Bose, on furlough, and is posted to the Khurda Sub-Division of the District of Puri.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah. is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th March, 1889.

Mr. A. L. Clay is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Captain H. A. Erskine, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence, for twelve months, with effect from the 1st March, 1889.

Education.—Mr. H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class IV of the Bengal Educational-Service, with effect from the 1st April, 1888, vice Dr. Prasanna Kumar Roy, Officiating in class III.

Under section 35 of Act V (B. C.) of 1887 (an act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division,) the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the said Act.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lôhardugga, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear apeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, and with powers under section 435 of that Code.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Benches mentioned in the District of Patna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

For the Bankipore Bench.

Babu Deonath Sahai, Babu Kunja Behari Lrll, and Babu Gobin Churn, B. L.

For the Sadikpore Bench.

Syed Mehdi Hussain Khan.

For the Jhougunge Bench.

Syed Mauzar Ali, Moulvi Mahomed Quaim, Babu Rajah Ram, and Syed Yusuf Hossein.

Babu Priya Lal pyne, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore to be ordinarily stationed at Narail during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Jagat Narain Sirkar, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surbanund Dass, or until further orders.

The services of Babu Koylash Chunder Mozumdar, First Munsiff of Cutwa in the District of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Babu Nil Madhub Roy, Sudder Munsiff of Purneah, on leave is appointed to be Additional Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, Additional Munsiff of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Burdwan to be ordinarily stationed at Cutwa.

Babu Ram Gopal Ghose, B, L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Moradnugger, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kalipado Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Narendra Krisshna Dutt, B. L., Officiating Munsiff, Purneah, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bagirhat, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Januki Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st February 1889, at 3 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners the draft Budget of income and expenditure for the year 1889-90, and to propose the appointment of a Budget Committee under Section 2, Schedule B, Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

2. To consider the report of the Committee on the Central Road project together with a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 261-M., dated 2nd February 1889. (Copy herewith.) [Chairman will move that as the discussion has been delayed by circumstances over which the Commissioners had no control till within a few weeks of the election of the new Corporation, it will be more proper to postpone so large a question for the early consideration of the new Corporation.]

3. To consider the letter from the Government of India on the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1886-87, together with the Chairman's report on the bustee expenditure of that year.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 26th January and 9th February 1889.

5. To confirm the following Resolutions of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at the Meeting held on the 22nd January 1889:—

(*a*) Item No. 2 confirming the distribution of grant on account of bustee improvements for 1888-89 as recommended.

(*b*) Sanctioning the acquisition of necessary land for improving the south-west approach of Taltollah Square.

(*c*) Accepting the offer of Kherodgopal Mitter, owner of No. 14 Ahireetollah Street, to take over the Bustee road on the conditions stated by him.

(*d*) Accepting the offer of Messrs. Davis and Mullick on behalf of Baboo Upendro Nath Bhuttacherjee's land for a bathing platform in Kripanath's Lane.

(*e*) Sanctioning an estimate of Rs. 2,942 for a new masonry reservoir and boundary wall at the latrine at No. 84, Grey Street.

6. To confirm generally the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee held on the 22nd January 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Coroporrtion.

55

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I AM
The Spirit of Health,
and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is
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NOTICE

All powers of attorney executed by Ranee Abhoyessurry Dabee of Bijnee have been cancelled and Baboo Goury Sunker Pauray has been appointed her sole constituted attorney by a Power dated 18th January last.

REMFRY AND ROSE,
Solicitors.

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Third.—The Tontine Policies of the NEW YORK LIFE furnish, in connection with guaranteed insurance, an Investment at a higher rate of interest than is otherwise obtainable on first class securities.

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109,124	„ 1,000	10 „	„ 1,080 15 10	„ 1,302 12 0	43	„ „
91,800	„ 1,000	15 „	„ 990 6 3	„ 1,483 15 2	25	„ „
93,475	„ 500	15 „	„ 502 3 9	„ 751 15 7	30	„ „
93,769	„ 1,000	15 „	„ 1,004 7 6	„ 1,503 11 5	31	„ „
92,441	„ 1,000	20 „	„ 734 11 3	„ 1,020 2 7	32	15 yrs. only
92,767	„ 1,000	20 „	„ 746 17 6	„ 1,034 5 0	35	15 „ „
92,183	„ 1,000	20 „	„ 853 7 6	„ 1,155 19 5	47	15 „ „
91,673	„ 2,000	Plain Life.	„ 701 0 0	„ 669 7 4	43	10 „ „
100,774	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 209 5 10	„ 184 0 0	27	10 „ „
93,416	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 437 5 0	„ 473 18 7	33	15 „ „
90,796	„ 500	„ „	„ 243 10 0	„ 267 11 10	41	15 „ „

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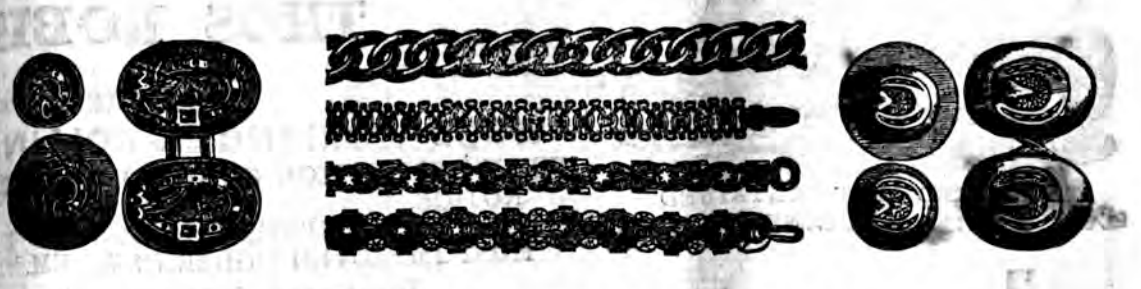

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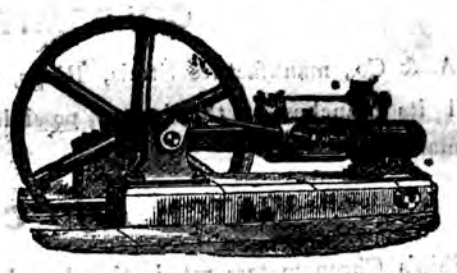

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For 3 months or till February next, after which they are to be sold at the Catalogue Price. A rare opportunity, indeed, never before presented nor will ever be so by any firm in the whole World. Our Dum-Dum Depot being over stocked with fruit-grafts and flower-plants, we offfor them sale at even less than half-price. We guarantee for those plants that we may supply at present as below:—

12 first-class Mangoe-grafts, at Rs. 8.

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12 ditto, less superior varieties and as the above, at Rs. 4.

12 ditto lesser superior varieties and, ditto ditto, at Rs. 3.

16 first-class and named varieties of Roses such as:—Montechristo, Marie Rady, Lavenir, Antonie Monton. &c. &c., at Rs. 6, all genuine kinds, and with any and every guarantee.

12 choice Creepers, all rare sorts, at Rs. 3.

We guarantee the plantation of the fruit and flower plants to be carried out more advantageously now than during the rainy season till Phalgoon month next.

Come and have a look at our Dum-Dum Depot, and, if ouy like, verify the correctness of our statement with your own eyes.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

Now, gentlemen, apply at once for seeds for the present sowing, such as:—Choiteh Shusha, Jhinga, first-class Water-melons of sorts, Sags of sorts, Khurmuz, &c., &c., several sorts. Price per packet, Re. 1.

It must be noted here that the plants and seeds will be well-packed and secured and the above prices are including packing charges.

Both the seeds and plants can be sent Value Payable but in cases of plants, the price in whole or in part must be remitted in advance. The balance, including the amount of freight, will be realised by sending the Railway Receipt or the bill of lading per V. P. Post.

My Manager or the Managing Proprietor, Babu Bejoy Upendra Bose, has been doing the works of my Office with greatest aptitude, and will now do so and execute orders before my personal supervision and according to my directions. He is also directed to acknowledge letters and remittances at times. I may be busily engaged in other important matters.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI,
Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

28

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COACH BUILDER.

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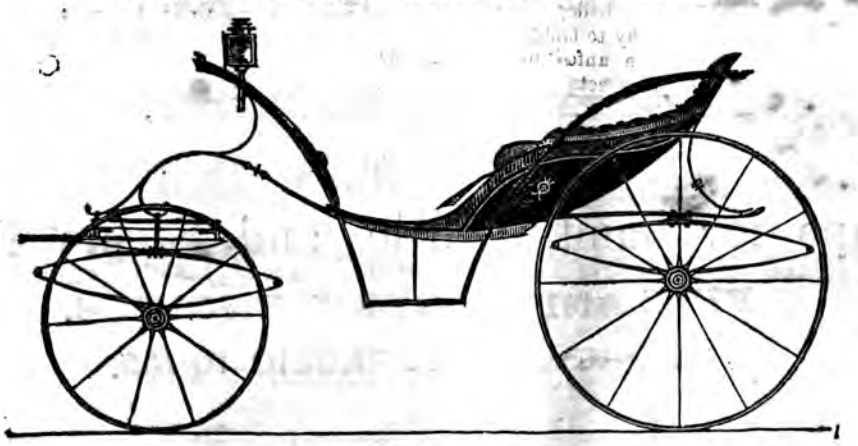

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CALCUTTA.

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With effect from the 1st April 1889, the sender of a value-payable article will be required to sign a certificate to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order; and in the case of a value-payable unregistered packet, the sender will, in addition to signing the certificate referred to above, be required to prepay the usual money order commission on the amount specified for recovery from the addressee, by affixing postage stamps of the value of the commission to the form filled up by him.

2. In lieu of the forms at present filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, two revised forms will be substituted from the 1st April 1889—one for use with all value-payable articles other than value-payble unregistered book packets, and the other for use with value-payable unregistered book packets. Each form will contain the certificate to be signed by the sender, and space is provided in the form for use with value-payable unregistered packets for the postage stamps to be affixed in payment of commission.

3. In case a value-payable unregistered packet is refused by the addressee or returned as unclaimed to the sender, no refund of the commission prepaid will be granted.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 27th January 1889 44.

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LALL BEHARY DUTT.
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ORDER SUPPLIERS
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
OF
Various kinds of Imported Piece-Goods
Both Grey & White
Viz—
Longcloth, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Sarries and Scarfs &c. &c:,

FOREST DEPARTMENL, BENGAL
SUNDERBUNS DIVISION.

NOTICE.

Under Bengal Government Notification dated 9th September 1888. all Lessees of land that have been leased under the Rules for the lease of waste lands in the Sunderbuns of the 24 Purgunnahs and Jessore are informed that if they desire to transport any forest produce through the Sunderbuns Forest or through lands that have been or may hereafter be leased under the waste land rules they must take out passes or permits at one of the Revenue stations and pay the authorized fees for such passes or permits.

And the manjees of boat transporting forest produce shall hold a printed license dulty filled up in accordance with the sample form to be obtained from the office of the Officer in charge of the Sunderbuns Forest Division at Kyd Street Calcutta and the said printed licence shall bear the signature of the lessee himself or that of his agent, whose signature and residence must be recorded in the office of the said officer at Calcutta.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Deputy Conservator of Forest,
Sunderbuns Division.

12 Kyd Street.
Calcutta,
The 9-2-89. 49

NOTICE

I have admitted Mr. William Grant Rose as Partner in my practice as from the 1th January 1889, and the firm will henceforth carry on business as Remfry and Rose.

H. H. REMFRY.

5 Fancy Lane. Solicitor. 50

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

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IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out of order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
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SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurrate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO. BOMBAY

31

W. NEWMAN & CO" LD.

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THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT

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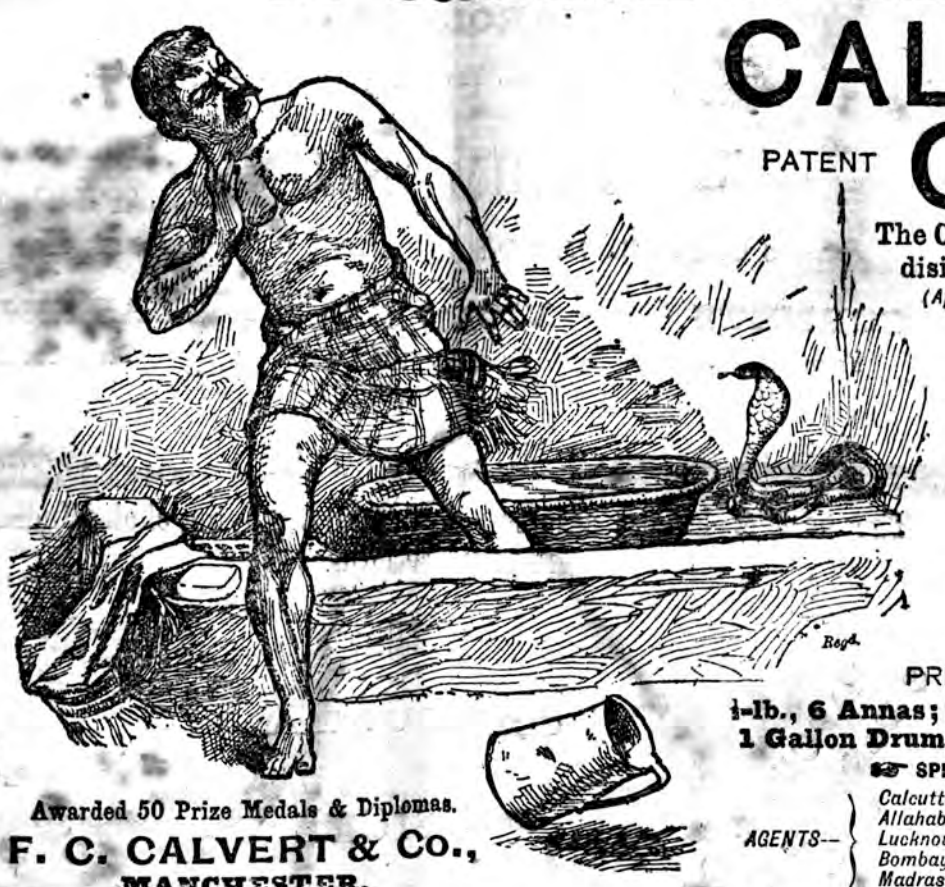

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33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

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Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle.

18

NOTICE.

The proprietory right of the Jalamuta Estate, owned by Bhupendra Narayan Roy, Minor, under the Court of Wards, will be sold by private contract to meet debts due by the Estate.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the General Manager, Midnapore. Tenders will be received not later than 15th March. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

46

(Sd) C. VOWELL

Collector.

Midnapore Collectorate

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S. K. DAS

(L. F. JNANANKURA)

RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ৴০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্ত! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬,৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, হুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, পারোহল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere. 29

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